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wool-ey (lɪn'zē-wōl'zē) *n.*, *pl.* -seys. A coarse fabric of cotton or linen woven with wool. [Middle English *linsyve*: probably *Lindsey*, village in Suffolk, England (where it originally manufactured) + *WOOL*.]

ock (lɪn'stōk') *n.* A long forked stick for holding a match, early used to fire cannon. [Dutch *lontstok*: *lont*, match, *stok*, akin to Middle Low German *lunte* + *stok*, stick.]

int *n.* 1. Clinging bits of fiber and fluff; fuzz. 2. Downy material obtained by scraping linen cloth and used for dressing lids. 3. The mass of soft fibers surrounding the seeds of ginned cotton. [Middle English *lynnet*, from Latin *linetum*, cloth, from *linetis*, made of linen, from *linum*, flax. See in Appendix.*]

lint (lɪn'tl) *n.* The horizontal beam that forms the upper part of a window or door frame and supports part of the structure above it. [Middle English, from Old French *lintel*, *r*, from Vulgar Latin *limitāris* (unattested), alteration (influenced by Latin *limes*, stem *limit-*, boundary, *LIMIT*) of Latin *aris*, of a threshold, from *limen*, threshold, *LIMEN*.]

lint (lɪn'tər) *n.* 1. A machine that removes lint from the seeds of cotton. 2. *Plural*. The short fibers that cling to cotton after the first ginning.

white (lɪn't'hwīt') *n.* *Poetic*. A linnet. [Middle English *whyte*, Old English *linetwige*, "linseed eater": *lin*, flax (see *ed*) + *-twige*, "plucker," "eater," from West Germanic (unattested), to pluck.]

line (lɪ'nē) *adj.* Also *lin-ey*. 1. Resembling a line; thin or narrow. 2. Marked with or full of lines.

lints. The capital of Upper Austria, a province of Austria, industrial center and river port on the Danube. Population, 60,000.

lion (lɪ'ən) *n.* 1. A large, carnivorous feline mammal, *Panthera* of Africa and India, having a short tawny coat and a long, flowing mane around the neck and shoulders in the male. 2. Any of several related animals or animals considered to resemble a lion in some way. 3. A person resembling a lion, as in bravery or ferocity. 4. One whose eminence, as in arts and letters, has given him social prestige. 5. The national emblem of Great Britain. —*beard the lion in his den*. To face or defy the opposition in its territory or home. —*the lion's share*. The greatest or part of the whole. —*twist the lion's tail*. To irritate or offend the people or government of Great Britain. [Middle English *lioun*, *leoun*, from Norman French *liun* and Old French *lion*, both from Latin *leo* (stem *leōn-*), from Greek *leōn*, lion, from Semitic, akin to Hebrew *lābhī*, lion, and *lāyish*, (whence probably Homeric form *lis*).]

lion (lɪ'ən) *n.* *Astronomy*. The constellation and sign of the zodiac. *Leo* (see). Preceded by *the*.

lioness (lɪ'ən-nɪs) *n.* A female lion. [Middle English *leonesse*, Old French *lionnesse*, from *lion*, *LION*.]

heart-ed (lɪ'ən-hɑ'tɪd) *adj.* Extraordinarily courageous. *heart-ed-ness* *n.*

ze (lɪ'ən-nɪz') *tr.v.* -ized, -izing, -izes. To look upon or treat someone as a celebrity. —*li'on-i-za'tion* *n.* —*li'on-iz'er* *n.*

gulf (lɪ'ənz) *n.* A wide inlet of the Mediterranean on the southern coast of France.

lip *n.* 1. *Anatomy*. Either of two fleshy, muscular folds that surround the opening of the mouth. 2. Any structure or part that similarly encircles or bounds an orifice, as: *a.* *Anatomy*. A labium. *b.* The margin of flesh around a wound. *c.* The margins of the aperture of a gastropod shell. *d.* The rim of a vessel, bell, crater, or the like. 3. *Botany*. One of the protruding divisions of an irregular corolla or calyx, either singly, as in the snapdragon, or single, as in an orchid. 4. The spout of a pouring spout. 5. *Slang*. Insolent talk. —*bite one's lip*. To hold back one's anger or other feeling. 2. To show one's lips. —*button one's lip*. *Slang*. To stop talking. —*smack lips*. To relish or gloat over something anticipated or achieved. —*tr.v.* *lipped*, *lip*, *lips*. 1. *a.* To touch the lips. *b.* *Poetic*. To kiss. 2. To utter; especially, to whisper or murmur. 3. To lap. Used of water. 4. To serve as a lip or rim. *Golf*. To hit the ball so that it stops just at the edge of the hole. —*adj.* 1. *Phonetics*. Formed or uttered with the help of the lips; labial. 2. Uttered insincerely: *lip admiration*. [Middle English *lippe*, Old English *lippa*. See *leb-* in Appendix.*]

lip islands (lɪp'ə-rē). A group of islands of Italy, in the Ionian Sea off the northeastern coast of Sicily. Also called *Lipari Islands*.

lipase (lɪp'ās', lɪp'ās') *n.* An enzyme that hydrolyzes fats to glycerol and fatty acids. [*LIP*(O)- + *-ASE*.]

Lipetsk (lɪp'etsk). A city of the Soviet Union, in the southern Russian S.F.S.R. Population, 226,000.

lipid (lɪp'ɪd, lɪp'ɪd) *n.* Also *lip-ide* (lɪp'ɪd', lɪp'ɪd'). Any of the fatty acids and fatlike materials that are generally insoluble in water but soluble in common organic solvents, that are derived from the fatty acid esters, and that together with carbohydrates and proteins constitute the principal structural material of living cells. [French *lipide*: *LIP*(O)- + *-ID*.]

(-pōm'ə-təs) *adj.*

lip-o-pro-teín (lɪp'ō-prō'tēn', -tē-in) *n.* A conjugated protein consisting of a simple protein combined with a lipid group.

lip-o-trop-ic (lɪp'ō-trōp'ik) *adj.* Preventing abnormal or excessive accumulation of fat in the liver. [*LIP*O- + *-TROPIC*.] —*lip-o-trop-ic* (lɪ-pōt'rə-pē), *li-pōt'ro-pism* *n.*

Lip-pe (lɪp'pə). A former state of Germany, included in North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, since 1945.

Lip-pi (lɪp'ē; *Italian* lɛp'pē), *Fra Filippo* or *Lippo*. 1406?–1469. With his son, *Filippino* (1457?–1504), Florentine painter.

Lipp-mann (lɪp'mən), *Walter*. Born 1889. American journalist.

lip-read (lɪp'rēd') *v.* -read (-rēd'), -reading, -reads. —*tr.* To interpret (another's utterance) by lip reading. —*intr.* To use lip reading.

lip reading. A technique used, especially by the deaf, to understand inaudible speech by interpreting lip and facial movements. —*lip reader*.

lip service. Insincere agreement or payment of respect.

lip-stick (lɪp'stɪk') *n.* A stick of waxy or pastelike lip coloring enclosed in a small cylindrical case.

liq. 1. liquid. 2. liquor.

li-quate (lɪ'kwāt') *tr.v.* -quated, -quating, -quates. To separate (the metals in an alloy) by melting some constituents while leaving others solid. [Latin *liquāre*, to melt, dissolve. See *leikw-* in Appendix.*] —*li-qua'tion* *n.*

liq-ue-fac-tion (lɪk'wə-fāk'shən) *n.* 1. The process of liquefying. 2. The state of being liquefied.

liq-ue-fi-er (lɪk'wə-fɪ'ər) *n.* One that liquefies.

liq-ue-fy (lɪk'wə-fɪ') *v.* -fied, -fying, -fies. Also *liq-ui-fy*. —*tr.* To cause to become liquid, especially: *a.* To melt (a solid) by heating. *b.* To condense (a gas) by cooling. —*intr.* To become liquid. —See *Synonyms at melt*. [Old French *liquefier*, from Latin *liquefacere*: *liquēre*, to be liquid (see *leikw-* in Appendix*) + *facere*, to make (see *dhē-* in Appendix*).]

li-ques-cent (lɪ-kwēs'ənt) *adj.* Becoming or tending to become liquid; melting. [Latin *liquescens*, present participle of *liquescere*, to become liquid, from *liquēre*, to be liquid. See *leikw-* in Appendix.*] —*li-ques'cence*, *li-ques'cen-cy* *n.*

li-queur (lɪ-kūr', -kyōōr') *n.* A sweet syrupy alcoholic beverage often with a brandy base. Also called "cordial." [French, from Old French *licour*, liquid, *LIQUOR*.]

liq-uid (lɪk'wɪd) *n.* *Abbr.* *liq.* 1. The state of matter in which a substance exhibits a characteristic readiness to flow, little or no tendency to disperse, and relatively high incompressibility. 2. Matter or a specific body of matter in this state. 3. *Phonetics*. The sounds of *l* and *r*, which are nonfrictional and vowel-like. —*adj.* 1. Of or being a liquid. 2. Liquefied, especially: *a.* Melted by heating: *liquid wax*. *b.* Condensed by cooling: *liquid oxygen*. 3. Transparent; shining: "the beauty of the hawk's eye . . . full, liquid, and piercing." (Richard Jefferies). 4. *a.* Flowing and clear; musical; limpid: *liquid prose*. *b.* Not guttural and harsh; smooth; fluent. Said of a speech sound. 5. Flowing gracefully in motion. 6. Readily converted into cash: *liquid assets*. [From Middle English *liquide* (adjective), from Old French, from Latin *liquidus*, from *liquēre*, to be liquid. See *leikw-* in Appendix.*]

liquid air. Air in the liquid state, condensed from the gas by cooling and sometimes pressure.

liq-uid-am-bar (lɪk'wɪd-əm'bər) *n.* A tree of the genus *Liquidambar*, such as the sweet gum. [New Latin *Liquidambar*, "liquid amber" (from its aromatic resin): *LIQUID* + Medieval Latin *ambar*, ambergris, *AMBER*.]

liq-ui-date (lɪk'wə-dāt') *v.* -dated, -dating, -dates. —*tr.* 1. To pay off or settle (a debt, claim, or obligation). 2. To wind up the affairs of (a business firm, a bankrupt estate, or the like) by determining the liabilities and applying the assets to their discharge. 3. To convert (assets) into cash. 4. To abolish. 5. To kill. —*intr.* To go into liquidation. [Late Latin *liquidare*, to make clear, melt, from Latin *liquidus*, *LIQUID*.]

liq-ui-da-tion (lɪk'wə-dā'shən) *n.* 1. The action or process of liquidating. 2. The state of being liquidated.

liquid crystal. Any of various liquids in which the atoms or molecules are regularly arrayed in either one dimension or two dimensions, the order giving rise to optical properties, such as anisotropic scattering, associated with the crystals.

liquid measure. 1. A unit or system of units of liquid capacity. 2. A measure for liquids. See *measurement*.

liq-uor (lɪk'wər) *n.* *Abbr.* *liq.* 1. An alcoholic beverage made by distillation rather than by fermentation. 2. A liquid substance, such as broth or juice, produced in cooking. 3. *Pharmacy*. An aqueous solution of a nonvolatile substance. 4. A solution, emulsion, or suspension for industrial use. —*tr.v.* *liquored*, -uors. *Slang*. 1. To cause to become drunk with alcoholic liquor. Used with *up*. 2. *a.* To treat (leather) with grease. *b.* To steep (malt or the like). [Middle English *licolur*, liquid, beverage, from Old French, from Latin *liquor*, from *liquēre*, to be liquid. See *leikw-* in Appendix.*]

li-quo-rice. Chiefly *British*. Variant of *licorice*.

li-quo-ri-sh. Variant of *lickerish*.



lion
Panthera leo